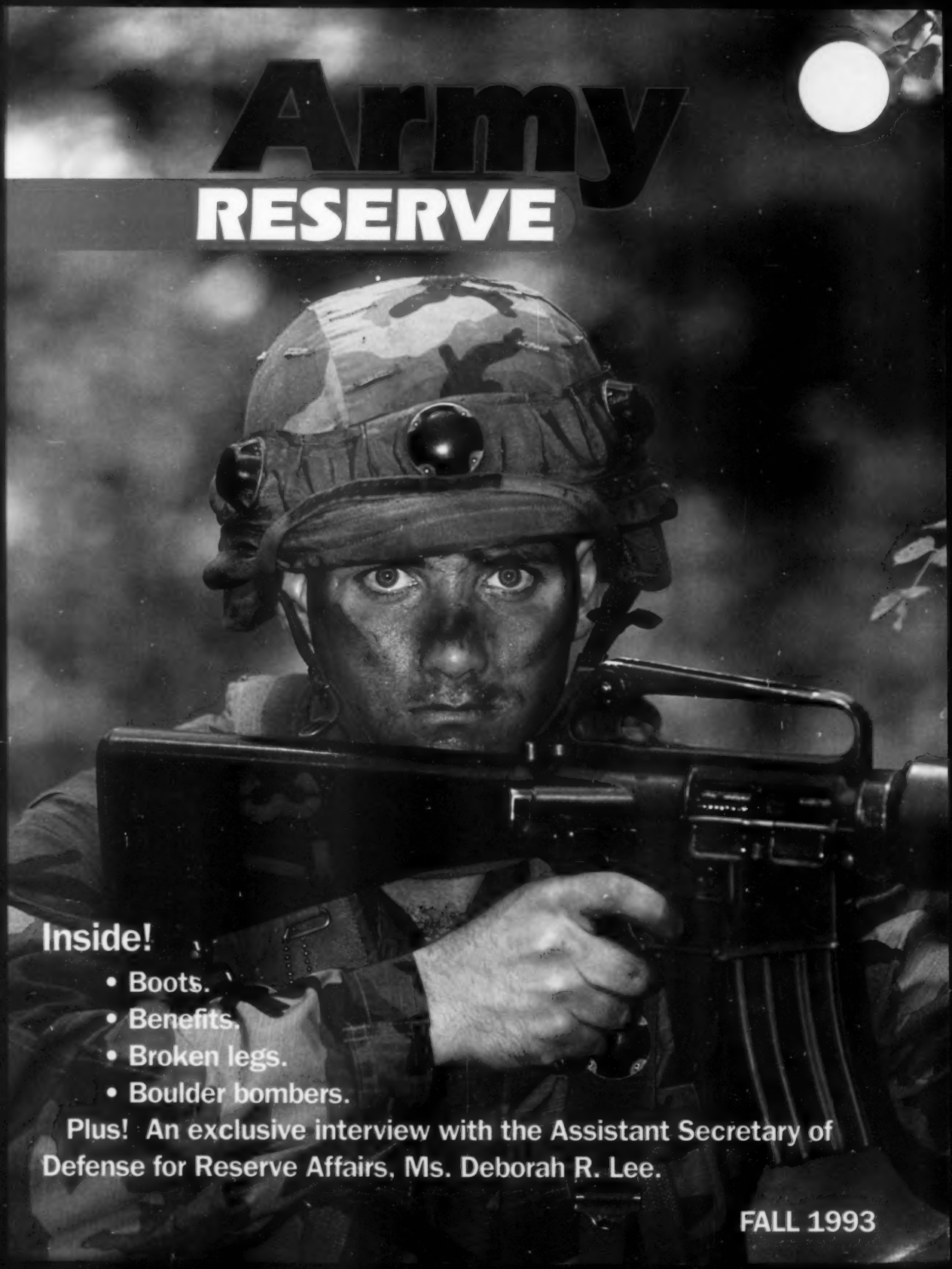
Army
RESERVE
Inside!
• Boots.
• Benefits.
• Broken legs.
• Boulder bombers.
Plus! An exclusive interview with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, Ms. Deborah R. Lee.
FALL 1993

Extensive flooding and a leaking nearby levee spurred Master Sgt. Francine Chunn and 165 other soldiers at the Army Reserve Personnel Center in St. Louis, Mo. to box up and move 750,000 Army retiree records stored in Granite City, Mo. The move, called Operation Noah's Ark, took five days; working in double shifts. More than 60,500 cartons of records filling 2,000 pallets were moved to higher ground in downtown St. Louis.

Photo by Bill Herod

Army Reserve
Magazine

Since 1954. America's largest circulating military magazine.

Volume 39, Number 3 **FALL 1993**

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Front cover photo by Lt.Col. Jim Nielsen. *Sgt. Todd Truax, D Co., 1st Bn, 314th Infantry (Mechanized), Chambersburg, Pa. snipes at soldiers conducting movement under direct fire at Fort Pickett, Va.*

Back cover photo by Maj. Michael E. Jones. *SFC Scott Belew, baritone player, leads the 100th Division (Training) Army Reserve Band through the missile room of the submarine USS John C. Calhoun.*

MAJOR GENERAL ROGER W. SANDLER
CHIEF, UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

AL SCHILF
CHIEF, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

"The Secretary of Defense shall require the complete and current dissemination to all Reserves and the Public, of information of interest to the Reserve Components."
Section 278, Title 10, U.S. Code

Army Reserve Magazine

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MAILCALL

ARPERCEN loses 'good years'

ALTHOUGH I WILL SOON HAVE 26 years of total combined military service, I have only nineteen "good years" for retirement. This is due to poor record keeping at both the TPU level and at ARPERCEN. I have been told that "I am fortunate..." because other reservists have lost more than ten years of service due to the same problems.

I know you are not in a position to help, but thanks for lending an ear.

Maj. David E. Parr
Oklahoma City, Okla.

I've been on continuous active duty since 1979, earning 365 points a year, and my Statement of Retirement Points has been incorrect every year since 1982. In 1990 they credited me with 15 points. Last year I was credited with 167. It can get very frustrating.

Do what I do. Treat retirement points as you do your checkbook. Keep records of "deposit" (drill attendance and active duty) forever. Balance your retirement points "checkbook" as soon as you get your annual statement. Never, ever, trust "the bank."

I've asked ARPERCEN to respond to your letter. Here's what they say: "The Retirement Point Accounting System (RPAS) automated the record-keeping of retirement points at ARPERCEN in 1981. RPAS receives input on soldier activities from a variety of sources including the Defense Finance Accounting System (DFAS), the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), troop program units, and soldiers submitting DA Forms 1379 and 1380 directly to ARPERCEN. Correct input from these sources is essential for a correct statement of service.

"Since 1981, the records of soldiers' participation in unit training, active duty training, annual training and correspondence course work have been documented automatically. Service prior to 1981, however, is not fully automated and ARPERCEN must rely heavily on hard-copy paperwork to update missing service.

"If a soldier's statement of retirement points does not accurately reflect his or her service, the TPU soldier must initiate a correction by submitting paperwork to ARPERCEN through his or her unit in order to receive credit for missing service. IMA and IRR soldiers should submit correction paperwork directly to ARPERCEN. Soldiers must take an active role to ensure proper documentation and corrections are submitted. All service members should keep a separate personal copy of their military records.

"ARPERCEN is committed to ensuring that service members receive credit for the service they perform and the command is sensitive to soldier concerns. Soldiers with questions about their retirement points should work with their assigned unit to obtain information. Non-unit personnel may contact the Corrections Branch of the Retired Activities Division directly at (800) 325-8311."

I'm told the RPAS folks are a full year behind, with more work than they can do. They can't catch up. Although they care, they painfully admit it's going to take some time before it gets better.

Keep your records forever.

Bikini Explosion

YOUR FEATURE STORY "MEDICINE Island Style" was interesting but contained an historical error. The World War II German heavy cruiser *Prinz Eugen* was not "sunk during the war." The ship came to its final resting place at Kwajalein Atoll during peacetime but sank from the methods tested for future wars.

The *Prinz Eugen* was commissioned in 1940 and made more or less famous by its close association with the battleship *Bismarck*. After the war the ship was handed over to the U.S., becoming one of

95 vessels in a target fleet anchored in Bikini lagoon. The cruiser took part in two nuclear bomb tests; an air burst explosion and a shallow underwater explosion in July 1946. It survived with only slight damage to the outside, but was destroyed by high levels of radiation. Towed to Kwajalein Atoll to be decontaminated, a faulty sea valve caused the accidental sinking of the *Prinz Eugen*.

MSgt. Robert D. Lindley
Las Vegas, Nev.

Thanks for the information. We have done a lot of damage to the environment–nuclear testing in the Pacific being just one small example. Now we're facing the expense of cleaning it up where we can. Watch next issue for more on environmental topics.

Maintaining is Training!

THE ARTICLE "TAKE AAME ON Maintenance" [Summer, 1993] truly hits the bullseye! Over the years I have observed several exercises come to a standstill because of poor maintenance habits. CWO4 Caldwell hits home the idea that maintaining is training.

MSgt. John Lulay
Columbia, S.C.

More details in shavetail tale

I THOROUGHLY ENJOYED READing the summer issue of Army Reserve magazine and as usual it was full of interesting and pertinent information.

I particularly enjoyed your anecdote and Army historical data contained in the column "At Ease." I would like to take exception to your explanation of the derivative of "shavetail" lieutenant. The commonly accepted version is that in the "old army" enlisted personnel wore "clean" shirts and officers wore epaulets. Therefore, newly commissioned personnel had to take their old shirts into the post tailor and have epaulets added. This was accomplished by the tailor cutting the tail off the shirt to provide matching material for the new epaulets. Thus, the name "shavetail" for brand new lieutenants.

There are probably other versions of the derivative of this term, however the one above is the most often quoted.

Looking forward to the next issue.

Maj. Gen. (Ret) Frederick H. Lawson
Piedmont, Calif.

Integrity important in APFT

I AM WRITING IN REFERENCE to Capt. Lopez' letter [Summer 1993]. I have been in charge of the APFT in two different units. In both we had many high ranking officers and enlisted personnel, and I ran the program according to regulations 350-15, 40-501, and 600-8-2. These regulations applied to all personnel regardless of their rank, and my commanders had no choice but to back me up.

I believe the program can be carried out with integrity, and the individual in charge needs to set that standard.

Capt. Linda F. Manning
Tacoma, Wash.

Retired, retired or retired?

SOME OF THE RETIRED OFFICERS I know sign their names with their ranks and show "USAR, Retired," some show "AUS, Retired," and others use the title "USA, Retired." Can you explain what all this means, and why some retired reservists use AUS instead of USAR?

Col. Hunter Porter, USAR (Ret)
Colorado Springs, Colo.

If you retire from the Army Reserve as a a drilling reservist, IMA or IRR (a "non-regular retirement"), then slap the title "USAR, Retired" behind your name. If you retire with 30 or more years of Regular Army active duty then you are "USA, Retired." If you retire with 20 or more years of active duty but you weren't "RA" (i.e. an AGR soldier) then you are "AUS, Retired."

There's more, though. At age 60, you'll be retired into the Army of the United States, and your "USAR, Retired" title will change to "AUS, Retired."

Technically they're technicians

THANKS FOR YOUR FINE EFFORTS to publicize the good works of the Army Reserve. Your magazine makes a significant contribution to the morale of the Army Reserve family.

The article entitled "Rank! Where'd it come from?" [Summer 1993] was interesting though incomplete in places.

The rank of Technical Sergeant was established by Congress in 1920. "Tech Sergeants" wore three chevrons and two rockers from 1920 to 1948, when those stripes were assigned to Sergeant First Class. Technical Sergeants never wore a "T" in their chevrons.

During the Second World War, technicians were authorized to allow higher pay for soldiers who were not noncommissioned officers, just as the specialist ranks were originally intended to do in later years. A Technician Third Grade wore the chevrons of a staff sergeant with a "T" in the center space. A "T-4" wore sergeant's stripes with a "T" below, and a "T-5" wore the "T" added to corporal's chevrons. Technician grades lasted until 1948.

For a complete history of enlisted rank and insignia I recommend *Chevrons: Illustrated History and Catalog of U.S. Army Insignia,* (Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., 1983) by William K. Emerson.

Again, thanks for the magazine. There were times during more than 10 years in the IRR that my only information about the Army as a whole came from *Army Reserve Magazine*.

Lt.Col. (Ret) David G. Stankow
Mesa, Ariz.

Slack-jawed appreciation

AS AN ARTIST I COULD APPRECIate your cover illustration for the Summer 1993 issue. I couldn't help but stare, slack-jawed, while I read how Maj. Sankner of the 3rd Bn., 42nd Field Artillery was travelling abroad and using his illustrations for recording history in the Army. I was in the Army also and shared his love for drawing. Only I remember my superiors saw no value of any sort in drawing anything other than graphs.

I was glad to see a few of these people in your magazine!

Michael Willis
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Artists often depict the emotion and significance of an event more clearly than a photographer. We're always looking to highlight or promote the work of Army Reserve artists and illustrators. Anyone interested in submitting their work to the magazine should write the editor directly.

Space-A travel correction

WHEN I RESEARCH ANSWERS TO your questions in Mailcall I check, double-check, and then verify. Despite that, a significant error in fact occurred in my response to Col. Cowgill's question about overseas Space-A travel.

*At the moment, gray-area retirees are **NOT** permitted to travel to Europe.*

The staff principals in DoD who provided me with the original incorrect policy answer verbally "verified" their response on two separate occasions prior to publication. I took them at their word and failed to go to the basic regulation for a rock-solid verification.

I take my role of providing you with current, accurate information on matters affecting the Army Reserve very seriously. I deeply regret the confusion and enormous inconvenience this will cause. I'll try to not let this happen again.

We want to hear from you. Write ARMY RESERVE Magazine, Attn: Mailcall, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 203, Arlington, VA 22209-1805. We can't print every letter, but we'll try to present a cross-section of views, opinions and questions of general interest. Your letter may be edited to save space.

From the Chief, Army Reserve

The focus on Eastern Europe

I would like first to congratulate the men and women who contributed their time and effort to participate in this year's international CIOR competition in Quantico, Va. I am very proud of the fine soldiers who earned the right to represent the Army Reserve on the U.S. Joint Service team and compete in military athletic events with their fellow NATO reservists. Their story is published elsewhere in this magazine.

Maj. Gen. Roger W. Sandler

The strength and success of our NATO allies has been seen in the breathtaking collapse of the Soviet Union and the rapid dissolution of the Warsaw Pact. We no longer fear the sudden invasion of Western Europe by Red army forces. Today we move to extend the hand of friendship not only to Russia, but to the rest of the newly independent and liberated countries of Eastern Europe.

These countries are throwing off the shackles of oppressive, dictatorial regimes. Their governments are searching for new answers to old problems, and the USAR is actively involved in helping them find those solutions. They are learning to function in a democratic society.

Our military-to-military program is part of a larger Department of Defense effort to instill in their armys' new leadership the philosophy of how well a military can work under the supervision of a democratic, civilian-controlled government.

Military liaison teams and travelling contact teams from the active and reserve components of the Army, Navy and Air Force are involved in meeting the army leadership in Eastern European nations. Hopefully, those contacts will have a positive impact on their approach to the ethics and professionalism of a military in a democracy. Within the last few months we've sent musicians, engineers, medical and legal experts, mobilization specialists, planners and others, to countries such as Hungary, Romania, and Poland.

We, in the Army Reserve, are uniquely suited to succeed in this program, for we bring Eastern Europeans in contact – not with full-time professional soldiers – but with citizen-soldiers from the grassroots of America. Hungarians, Poles, Albanians, Ukrainians will have the benefit of working with reservists who express confidence and willingness to serve in a democratically controlled military.

The value returned to the Army Reserve comes from the potential evolution of overseas training opportunities in this unique region of the world. These opportunities will come with time, after our relationships develop, trust is built, and our training requirements and capabilities are matched with their needs.

Thanks to the hard work of Col. Mark Fauk, the program coordinator, Col. Roger Brautigan, the Army Reserve advisor in USAREUR, Brig. Gen. Richard Dirgins, commanding general of the 7th ARCOM, and others, the program is developing rapidly. We will see a greater expansion next year. If you feel you have the skills and time to contribute to this worthwhile program, I encourage you to call our international programs office at (703) 696-6416.

Update

Aspin studies easier RC call-up

Bottom-Up Review calls for enhanced Army Reserve readiness; strength stabilized at 230,000

THE RESERVE COMPONENTS WILL have an expanded combat role, but force structure details directly affecting the active/reserve mix and the Army Reserve have yet to be decided, according to Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, Deborah Lee. The Army Reserve's projected base force strength, however, remains unchanged at 230,000 through fiscal year 1996.

In briefings following Secretary of Defense Les Aspin's Bottom-Up Review announcement, Lee indicated that a number of issues affecting the Army Reserve are still being studied, including the role of volunteer units; early access to the Individual Ready Reserve; and greater access to the Army Reserve for domestic missions. She said the Army Reserve will focus on its core competencies and become more involved in training the total force through USARF schools and training divisions.

The review provided a major redefinition of U.S. military strategy, and was undertaken to provide the "right" strategy and forces for the post-Cold War, post-Soviet Union era.

The review studied strategy, necessary force levels, modernization issues, infrastructure requirements, new initiatives, the U.S. industrial base, and the reserve components.

"The Cold War is behind us. The Soviet Union is no more," said Aspin. "The threat that drove our defense decision-making for four and a half decades – that determined our strategy and tactics, our doctrine, the size and shape of our forces, the design of our weapons, and the size of our defense budgets – is gone."

Aspin foresees new dangers in four broad areas: nuclear proliferation from large stocks remaining in the former Soviet Union, regional dangers, dangers to democracy and reform, and economic dangers to U.S. national security.

Military planners are now focusing on strategies to counter two major regional conflicts, such as an Iraqi invasion of Kuwait occurring nearly simultaneously with a North Korean invasion of South Korea.

The proposed force structure required to win both these conflicts includes: 10 active Army divisions and 15 enhanced reserve component brigades; 11 Navy carrier battle groups and one Naval reserve carrier; five active Marine Corps brigades and one reserve division; 13 active Air Force and seven reserve fighter wings. ★

HARRIS POLL

Military tops in public confidence

Service members receive highest approval rating in three decades

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN MILITARY leadership is at a 27-year high – and no other major institution, profession or interest group comes even close.

That's the finding of a recent Harris poll that surveyed 1,255 adults between Jan. 22 and 26.

The poll revealed that the military's approval rating is 57 percent, more than double that of the next highest contender, the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court had an approval rating of 26.

The last time the military received so high a vote of confidence was in 1966, when 61 percent of Americans expressed great confidence in the

military. That level eroded during the Vietnam War and bottomed out in 1976 at 23 percent.

Harris pollsters say the large increase in confidence – seven percentage points in the last year alone – came from the military successes in Operations Desert Storm and Restore Hope. The performance of the military following Hurricane Andrew is also cited as a possible contributor to the upswing. ★

WOMEN'S MEMORIAL

Memorial honors Vietnam women vets

Dedication celebration begins Veterans Day in D.C.

THE VIETNAM WOMEN'S MEMORIAL will be dedicated on Veterans Day, November 11, 1993 near the Wall of names and the statue of the three infantrymen at the site of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Honoring the women who served during the Vietnam war, the 6-foot-8-inch bronze memorial depicts a wounded soldier cradled in the arms of another, while a third figure looks skyward and a fourth kneels nearby. "The figures and their roles are intentionally vague," says sculptor Glenna Goodacre of Santa Fe, N.M., "creating opportunities for interpretation for each viewer."

Approximately 11,000 American military women were stationed in Vietnam during the war. Ninety percent were nurses in the Army, Navy and Air Force. Nearly all volunteered. Worldwide, over 265,000 military women served during the Vietnam war in a variety of occupations, and thousands cared for the wounded and dying in hospitals in Japan, Guam, the Philippines, Hawaii and stateside.

An unknown number of civilian women also served in Vietnam as news correspondents and workers for the Red Cross, the USO, Special Services, Catholic Relief Services and other humanitarian organizations.

For information on dedication events scheduled November 10-12, 1993 in Washington, D.C., call (800) 432-1780. ★

MEDICINE

Gulf illness remains a mystery

Studies fail to find common source of exposure

ARMY RESEARCHERS REMAIN STUMPED by a "mystery illness" that reportedly plagues hundreds of veterans who served in the Persian Gulf War.

Ongoing efforts to isolate the chemical, substance or organism that causes symptoms experienced by a fraction of those service members who deployed to Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm have come up blank, according to Maj. Gen. Ronald Blanck, commander of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center located outside Washington, D.C.

Blanck said some Gulf War veterans complain of a variety of symptoms, including fatigue, weakness, joint and muscle aches and pains, loss of hair, skin rashes and sore gums.

But no common source of exposure to infectious disease, microwave radiation, petrochemicals, environmental hazards or toxic materials has yet been linked to the syndrome. Blanck dismissed the administering of nerve agent pretreatments as a cause of the illness.

However, the Army continues to focus on two issues that merit special study: exposure of soldiers to the smoke generated by Kuwaiti oil fires, and exposure to depleted-uranium dust and fragments in anti-tank rounds. So far, those studies have been inconclusive.

Blanck said the latest theory is that brief exposures to a variety of substances created the symptoms in individuals with heightened susceptibility.

Another study, being run by the United States Army and the Joint Services Environmental Support Group's Desert Storm Task Force, will identify each service member who served in the Gulf region and track the daily movement of all American military units in the entire theater of operations. The study is expected to be completed in June 1995. All veterans of the conflict will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as the search for a common cause continues, Blanck said. ★

READINESS

PRIME program readies 'most-ready' units

Units and individuals are intensely managed for mobilization

A NEW PROGRAM GREATLY ENHANCES the readiness of key units and soldiers most likely to be needed in a contingency operation.

Called PRIME, (Priority Reserve Initiatives in Mobilization Enhancement), the program's goal is to ensure that selected units are immediately available and ready for deployment.

Although all units have important mssions in support of the active Army, Forces Command has placed 165 units in a Contingency Force Pool (CFP) and labeled them most likely to be immediately needed. Those identified as "first-to-go" are called CFP I units, and are given priority for personnel and equipment. Those designated to provide support as theater follow-on forces are called CFP II units and also receive priority.

The U. S. Army Reserve Command intensively manages these contingency force pool units, and is increasing their manning, identifying and recruiting critical MOSs, and cross-leveling equipment to ensure full readiness capability.

ARPERCEN is stratifying the Individual Ready Reserve to determine those soldiers required for contingency support, and will intensively manage them for unit or Individual Mobilization Augmentation assignment.

The end result of PRIME is to maintain these selected units in the highest state of readiness, capable of meeting any Army requirement. ★

OCAR

Army to name new Reserve Chief

General Sandler moves to top job in ROA

MAJ. GEN. ROGER W. SANDLER WAS named the new executive director of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, and will assume the ROA duties on February 1, 1994.

The Secretary of the Army has begun a search for a new Chief, Army Reserve. Twenty-three brigadier generals and major generals have applied for the job, and their applications will be reviewed by a board beginning November 4, 1993. The selection board will consist of one active Army general, three active Army lieutenant generals and three Army Reserve major generals.

If their selection is approved by the President, the nominee will undergo confirmation hearings in the U.S. Senate.

The nominee is likely to be named in early January 1994. ★

MILITARY PAY

Tax and debt collection change

The new pay system now fully implemented

THE ARMY RESERVE'S NEW PAY system – JSS-RC (Joint Service Software for Reserve Components) – brings a number of changes in payments, withholding and debt collection procedures.

The new pay system produces payments and updates Leave and Earnings Statements more frequently each month, instead of the twice-a-month updates under the old JUMPS-RC system.

The Master Military Pay Account (MMPA) for troop program unit soldiers is produced monthly and sent to the unit, providing a complete record of individual data and payments.

For Individual Ready Reserve and Individual Mobilization Augmentee soldiers, pay information is updated immediately following a drill or annual training period.

JSS-RC uses a more accurate daily computational rate for withholding federal income tax, which means a soldier is less likely to face a higher-than-expected tax liability on April 15th. State income taxes are withheld automatically if the state has agreed to permit DoD to do so.

Eligible debts are applied to a soldier's pay account for collection from all pay due. Previously, debt collections applied to drill pay only, since Annual Training and Active Duty for Training pay were paid by a different pay system. ★

ROVING SANDS

Jet planes streaked across New Mexico's Sacramento Mountains – modern interlopers in a land contested over the centuries by Native Americans, Spanish explorers, settlers and cold-blooded gunslingers like Billy the Kid.

Story and Photos by SFC Phil Hearn

The best fighters, bombers and air defense systems of the U.S. armed forces dodged and dueled in simulated combat over the same desert, prairies, mesas, river valleys and mountain peaks where Mescalero Apaches once resisted the encroachment of conquistadors, cattlemen and Catholicism.

FAX machines, radar and telephone-modem computer hookups replaced smoke signals, drums and Pony Express riders across the grass-rich Capitan Mountains – where William A. "Billy the Kid" Bonney and his outlaw "regulators" battled Sheriff Pat Garrett during the 1870's Lincoln County War among ranchers, sheepherders, lawmen and squatters.

The names of legendary cattleman John Chisum and murdered Englishman John H. Tunstall are forever etched into the area's historical and geographical fabric along with timber rattlers and tinhorn gamblers; towns like Lincoln, Ruidoso and San Patricio; and such landmarks as Hondo Ranch, the Pecos River, Apache Summit (alt. 7,591 feet), Fox Cave, Sierra Blanco (White Mountain), Nogal Canyon and the chapel of Our Lady of Guadalupe.

Modern-day tourists and gamblers (without tin horns, for the most part) relax now in mountain chalets and bet on the horses at Ruidoso Down; "dance, dance, dance" at the nearby Brass Horse saloon; or bunk in at the Inn of the Mountain Gods hideaway, where a sign proclaims "Poker. Bingo. Lotto."

Legendary sheriff Pat Garrett, who killed Billy the Kid at Las Cruces, N.M. This photo hangs in a small museum in Lincoln, N.M., where Garrett served as sheriff. Garrett was later killed by an assassin.

Billy the Kid (left) shoots his way out of the courthouse jail in Lincoln, N.M.

This past May 21 - June 2, however, the region formed part of a 1,400 square-mile "maneuver box" training area for some 11,000 Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine personnel – active, Reserve, and National Guard from New York to California – participating in a U.S. Forces Command joint military air defense exercise called Roving Sands.

From the Army's Fort Bliss air defense artillery center at El Paso, Texas, located just across the Rio Grande from Mexico, the maneuver box stretched some 250 miles north through the White Sands Missile Range to Stallion Base; and more than 200 miles northeast across the Sacramento and Capitan Mountains to Roswell, founded Spanish explorers in the 16th century as an "oasis of green in the middle of Indian lands."

A jet fighter awaits action at Biggs Army Airfield in Fort Bliss, Texas.

Operating from an old army airfield at Roswell, the aggressor Red Force (the "bad guys"), consisting of Air Force and Navy components, hurled jet fighters and bombers at Blue Force forward maneuver positions manned by Army and Marine air defense units.

"The Red Force tries to penetrate this air defense cap and strike at strategic targets in the area," explained Maj. Tom Moore of Meridian, Miss., operations officer for the 324th Replacement Battalion, 3rd Personnel Command, 121st U.S. Army Reserve Command.

"At Astero Peak north of Stallion Base, where the Marines are running a radar net, there's no water so they're having to truck water up there to them every day," added Moore, whose Livingston, Ala.-based personnel unit was part of the neutral White Force, directed the Army Reserve's 377th Theater Army Area Command out of New Orleans, and supporting both sides from Fort Bliss's Logan Heights.

"We've encountered some overflights by the Red Force in our area at Otera Mesa and have been fighting a forward air battle for the last two days," CWO2 Kyle Hahn, motor officer for an active Army Patriot missile battery from Fort Polk, La., said during a hurried maintenance mission to Fort Bliss.

Lt.Col. Randy Phillips of Enterprise, Ala., 324th commander, said there was no way to tell from his Logan Heights vantage point who was "winning" or "losing" the war.

"But this exercise has provided excellent on-the-job training for our people," he said, noting that Army Reservists from 3rd PERSCOM, the 324th, the 813th and 416th Replacement Detachments from Gordo, Ala, and the 482nd Replacement Detachment from Foley, Ala., were responsible for strength and casualty reports, billeting, and the in-processing and out-processing of exercise participants from all services.

"We're finding out what kind of problems we'd experience if this was a real-life situation," added 324th battalion Command Sgt. Maj. Charles E. Robertson of Meridian.

At Roswell, New Yorkers and Mississippians worked side by side in a New Mexico National Guard armory that served as a forward command site for members of the Jackson, Miss.-based 3rd PERSCOM and New York-based 943rd Replacement Detachment.

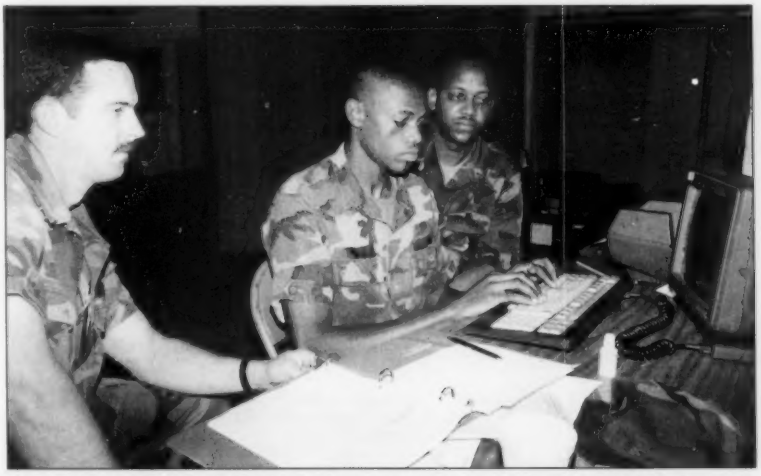
"It's been a learning experience," said SFC Jack Walls of New York City, home of the 943rd. "I'm not accustomed to this kind of climate, but I've adjusted well – I think."

CSM Charles E. Robertson of the 324th Replacement Battalion, Livingston, Ala., reviews personnel operations during Roving Sands.

Back at Fort Bliss, Spec. Evalette Martin of Jackson, Miss., a computer operator, seemed preoccupied by her experiences with insects and windstorms during the AT period.

"Scorpions have invaded our barracks two times in the middle of the night," she blurted. "I single-handedly defeated those scorpions and I'll do it again if I have to.

"Oh, it's been wonderful," Martin added, tongue planted firmly in cheek. "We've had two windstorms that blew us all the way from the mess hall to our rooms!" ★



Sgt. Raymond Neal of Clinton, Miss., from left, feeds crucial data into one of the Army's new tactical field computers with the assistance of PFC Anthony Pringle of Meridian, Miss., and SSgt. Charles Kelley of Macon, Miss.

The Nation's Number One Reservist:

Deborah R. Lee

The Honorable Deborah R. Lee was named Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs on May 28, 1993. This interview reveals her vision for the future of the Army Reserve.

By Lt.Col. James M. Nielsen
Editor, Army Reserve Magazine

Ms. Deborah R. Lee is the principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense on all matters involving the reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

Prior to serving in the Department of Defense, Ms. Lee was a professional staff member on the House Armed Services Committee as a specialist in military personnel and compensation, reserve issues and base closures. Ms. Lee advised then-Chairman

Les Aspin on strategies that blended post-Cold War defense policies with individual defense programs.

She holds a Bachelor's degree from Duke University and a Master of International Affairs degree from Columbia University. After graduation from Columbia, she served as a Presidential Intern with Army Materiel and Development Command and the National Security Council.

Ms. Lee lives in Maryland with her husband and two children.

Secretary Aspin is reportedly convinced that all the services must rely more heavily on the reserve components. What will this mean for the Army Reserve?

I've been with Les Aspin for ten years and in this area I feel I know his thinking fairly well. As we rely more on the Army Reserve in the future, we can expect a renewed emphasis on readiness.

Being able to accomplish the mission in the required time frame is the key to whatever size force we have after the drawdown. To do this, the Army Reserve will need adequate full-time support and up-to-date equipment. These are the two areas I am specifically targeting on behalf of the Army Reserve.

For the future, the key will be an increased emphasis on readiness.

Does this mean we might see a greater number of civilians and AGRs working in troop program units?

Currently the Army Reserve is the lowest of all the reserve components in terms of full-time support. I hope over time, we can improve upon that percentage in the troop program units.

In addition to our wartime mission support of the active Army, what peacetime role do you see the Army Reserve playing in the future – both domestically and internationally?

The Army Reserve already plays a very important role, both domestically and internationally. But I think even more can be done.

On the domestic front, I think we can increase our support of the active Army in base operations and training. I also hope to emphasize President Clinton's "Rebuild America" challenge and better leverage our defense resources by addressing some of the problems we have here at home. For instance, I think Army Reserve medical units can deliver medical care in medically under-served communities across the country. The National Guard has just kicked off several of these programs, including one that targets youth at risk, and the Army Reserve is equally well-suited for these efforts.

Internationally there will be more opportunities for humanitarian assistance in the peacekeeping realm.

Another area I see is military-to-military contacts with Eastern Europe and other emerging democratic countries around the world. Reservists have the easily transferable civilian skills and show the value of having citizen-soldiers participating in government. We can imbue in these emerging democracies the idea of the importance of civilian control of the military and the importance of our democratic values.

I suppose we add credibility, since we're citizen-soldiers and not full-time professional military.

Absolutely. And to the extent we have emerging democracies with large reserve forces and small standing armies, there is less likelihood that should power change and an unfriendly person take over the government, one country could then wage war on another. So I think it's very much in our interest, and also in their interest.

Our ability to quickly respond to crises like Somalia and Hurricane Andrew has been hampered by our inability to call up units. We've had to ask for volunteers and bring them on special tours. That takes a lot of time. Do you support legislation that will permit the call-up of selected units and individuals so we may more quickly respond to these crises?

You have just touched upon a key area – accessibility of the reserve components. I have recently initiated a working group to look at a wide array of issues pertaining to the accessibility of the reserves, and the call-up authority is one area we will look at.

As a direct outgrowth of our experience in Desert Storm we have specifically asked Congress for the ability of the Secretary of Defense to call up 25,000 members of the Selected Reserve without declaring a national emergency. We've also requested a change to allow us to keep reservists on board for two 180-day periods.

I'm also looking at new initiatives in the area of Employer Support. I believe we walk a fine line with our employers, and we need to be careful not to upset that delicate balance between commitments to our country and commitments to our civilian employers.

"We walk a fine line with our employers and we need to be careful not to upset that delicate balance."

You have spent a lot of time with Congress. Would you care to guess about the chances of passing bills modifying the call-up authority?

The Senate has adopted as part of its authorization bill the 25,000 authority. The House has adopted as part of its version the 180/180 authority. When the two houses go to conference, both pieces of the plan will be on the table. I think it will be our challenge between now and then to make clear why we need these authorities and why we feel they're important. Hopefully, we may just get both.

A number of issues have hit the military very quickly: the changing threat, the drawdown, the budget crunch, the pay freeze, controversial personnel issues. Recruiters are saying that recruits are harder to find and there's talk about lowering the enlistment standards even further. Do you think we can continue to attract bright young men and women into the Army Reserve, and do those privates and lieutenants have a future?

Attracting and keeping top quality personnel is the number one element of readiness. As I travel and talk to reservists, I find their number one question is the uncertainty of the future. I hope the bottom-up review will at long last bring some reasonable certainty, in that we can then determine the inactivations that will occur from the drawdown. Then soldiers will know what the deal is, and what they can and cannot count on.

I believe there is a very bright future for young people interested in military service. The opportunity for training, for camaraderie, for leadership development and for the ability to serve are still unequalled in any other organization. It's a terrific deal, and I'm going to work hard to make sure we get that message out. We will continue to attract the best and the brightest.

Are you seeing any broad trends coming out of the bottom-up review that will impact on the Army Reserve?

We will see a renewed emphasis on readiness, and we will find the resources to back up the claim for increased reliance on readiness. Again, full-time support and equipment – better equipping and doing away with some of the equipment shortages – are two key areas where I think there will be a very substantial impact.

In the area of equipment, the Army Reserve continues to have the lowest equipment-on-hand rate in the Department of Defense. This hurts our readiness. What can be done to correct that imbalance?

Having spent most of my professional career in the Congress I have grown up with the notion that institutionally, the Department of Defense and the services have not done as good of a job as they might have done in properly equipping the reserve components – especially the Army Reserve. Year after year Congress has added equipment to each of the reserve components in an effort to address the shortages. Although they have the right idea, in some cases they have selected items that have not necessarily met the most pressing needs of the reserve components.

In the future, we need to have a better equipment strategy right here in the Pentagon. We need to start budgeting from the "get-go" sufficient resources to properly equip the reserve components. As you point out, the Army Reserve currently has the greatest shortages, so if I'm successful in this effort, the Army Reserve will be one of the biggest benefactors.

We also need to understand and quantify the effects of equipment which will become available as we draw down the active Army. That will certainly fill some of our equipment shortages. We need to make sure we get our hands on that usable equipment, and that we maximize the flow of that equipment into the reserve components.

"I would not fault Forces Command for the total readiness problems of the Army Reserve..."

My hunch is that the redistribution of active duty equipment may not help the Army Reserve as much as we might like, simply because of the combat orientation of the active and the support orientation of the USAR. But I think we need to understand it, see what holes we can plug through that redistribution, and then target our new equipment dollars to then fill the remaining holes.

Some feel the dedicated procurement program is a way of streamlining our equipment purchases. What's your opinion?

In general I am in favor of dedicated procurement. I would like to see us in the Pentagon make those judgements about what goes into the overall reserve component equipment package. But having a package dedicated to the Army Reserve is very important.

I'm currently trying to understand what happens to the equipment the active Army currently budgets for its reserves. I have heard it said, and I'm trying to figure out how much of a problem this is, that equipment in a fiscal year budget somehow never gets to the units when it's actually delivered several years down the pike.

Obviously if you have a dedicated appropriation or a dedicated pot of money, you'll be better able to keep track of it, and keeping track and making sure it gets to the intended recipient is very, very important.

Some feel that Forces Command has placed a low priority on Army Reserve funding and equipment, and perhaps contributed to the problem you have just described. There are those who feel that a separate reserve command, perhaps on the same footing as the Air Force Reserve, will resolve this problem by giving us direct control of our money and resources. How do you feel about this?

I would not fault Forces Command for the total readiness problems of the United States Army Reserve. I met with General Reimer, the head of Forces Command, and I walked away believing that he is totally committed to improving readiness. The difficulty, of course, is that we are all dealing with a shrinking budgetary environment, and General Reimer has many very difficult trade-offs to make.

Having said that, I also believe equally strongly that the U.S. Army Reserve should have a separate command. There was an independent commission made up of very experienced people representing the active world, the reserve world, and the civilian world. They looked at this issue and unanimously concluded that a separate command was in order. The Air Force Reserve is working very well under that sort of organizational framework. I don't think a separate command will instantly solve readiness problems, however a seat at the resource table and the ability to talk directly to the Army Chief of Staff is important. As a matter of equity and fairness I think the U.S. Army Reserve should have that separate command.

It has been argued that troop program units in the Army Reserve should be merged with the National Guard, leaving OCAR responsible only for the Individual Ready Reserve and Individual Mobilization Augmentees. What's your viewpoint on the need to maintain two separate Army reserve components?

I have heard this notion on and off, I guess, for the last ten years. I see no reason to merge the two. I don't see that as a "starter." I think the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard are complementary. They should not be – and in my view, are not – competitors. We need to provide the best Total Army that we can, and I will be directing my efforts toward that end, and toward improving the readiness of the Total Army with the specific emphasis on the Reserve and Guard as my areas of responsibility.

"...but as a matter of equity and fairness, I believe strongly that the U.S. Army Reserve should have a separate command."

Military women continue to make inroads into combat career fields. How far do you feel these opportunities should go? Should women be permitted to serve in all areas of the military?

I think Secretary Aspin's guidance was right on target when he said that in the interest of future readiness, we need to have the largest available talent pool from which to choose. That means that we ought to, as a matter of policy, open as many specialties to qualified women as possible. As you know, he immediately opened combat aircraft assignments for women to compete. He also asked Congress to repeal the last remaining statutory provisions relating to women on combat ships. He also went on to say, however, that women should not serve in direct combat on the ground. There currently is a study group looking toward implementation of that policy directive, trying to define as precisely as we can, what constitutes direct combat on the ground. I think that's the right way to go, and I'm involved in that process.

I know that there are topics I've missed, or questions that I've neglected to ask. Is there a message you would like to get out to the 665,000 men and women who will be reading your words?

Perhaps my message is more on a personal level. I would like them to know that I have the great honor and great challenge of being able to serve in this job; of being able to represent them. And I do very much see myself as their representative. I want to know what's on their minds, and I want to be accessible to the troops. I intend to get out as much as I can, so I can see them one-on-one, and know from first-hand experience what I'm talking about. I very much see myself as an advocate, and I want to be able to represent them properly. Most of all, I have the great pleasure of truly believing in the Army Reserve. I'm very lucky in that way.

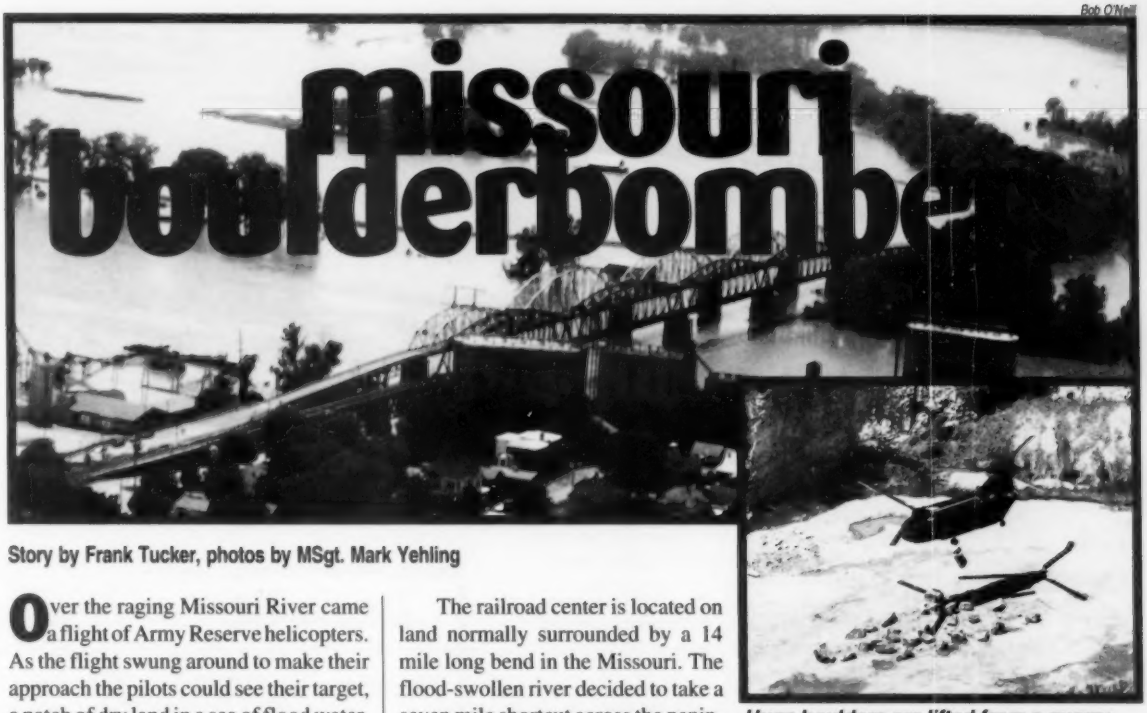
When your term as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs is complete, and you look back at your impact on the Army Reserve, what do you hope you'll see?

I hope I'll see a highly motivated and highly qualified force of men and women. One that is ready and able to get the mission done when we need them. A force which will be better equipped, better trained and better supported when I leave, than when I entered. I hope to be able to make progress in the area of "Rebuild America," since I think that will help address the problems we have here at home. I think the Army Reserve has many of the skills to help us do that.

Essentially, I believe I will see a smaller force, but a more ready force...a force that is above all, a full partner with the active Army and the Army National Guard, with each element complementing the other in the Total Army.

Thank you, Madam Secretary. ★

missouri boulderbombers



Bob O'Neil

Huge boulders are lifted from a quarry to be dropped into the Missouri River at the site of a flood-formed break in the vital Gateway Western railroad.

Story by Frank Tucker, photos by MSgt. Mark Yehling

Over the raging Missouri River came a flight of Army Reserve helicopters. As the flight swung around to make their approach the pilots could see their target, a patch of dry land in a sea of flood water. Slung under these CH-47 Chinooks were boulders. Not little boulders, but big boulders. These aircraft came to fight a battle, a war with water during the Great Midwest Flood of 1993. Their mission was nothing less than taming one of the greatest rivers in the world.

Rising flood waters of the Missouri cut a new channel three miles west of Glasgow, Mo., where the headquarters and yard of the Gateway Western Railway was threatened with destruction.

The railroad center is located on land normally surrounded by a 14 mile long bend in the Missouri. The flood-swollen river decided to take a seven mile shortcut across the peninsula and through a twenty foot high levee which carried the railroad's track. The river cut a gap 1,000 feet wide and 50 feet deep through the railroad bed. The three-year-old railroad would not survive without government help to repair the break.

After breaking through the embankment, Gateway tried to stem the current by running a rock-filled box car off the end of the washed out track. The rail car was swept away by the current and ended up in a nearby field.

When the gap widened, the Corps of Engineers called the 102nd U.S. Army Reserve Command for help. They needed heavy helicopters to sling load boulders which would be laid in a chain to form a jetty and thus rechannel the current.

A Chinook battles disorienting back spray as it places a boulder at the break in the Gateway Western Railroad.

The Chinooks of Company C, 2nd Battalion, 158th Aviation Regiment of Olathe, Kansas answered the call. Hovering over a quarry to pick up the house-size boulders, the helicopters lifted the load by a cable drilled through the rock.

The first attempt raised problems. Laying the boulders into place caused water to be sprayed up by the Chinook's tremendous prop wash. Pilots decided dropping the boulders from a higher altitude was safer. Soon the big birds were bombing the boulders into place.

"It was the most impressive thing I've ever seen," said Gateway president J. Reilly McCarren.

Sadly, although the jetty worked for a short period of time, a second crest of the Missouri River overwhelmed the entire right-of-way and washed out the track.

The "Boulder Bombers" of Co. C, 2nd Bn., 158th Aviation Regt. of Olathe, Kan. answered the call to fly a unique mission. The battle of Glasgow was only a skirmish in a war with nature during the Great Midwest Flood of 1993. ★

Transiti Ben

Whatcha gonna get wh

Members of the Selected Reserve involuntarily separated as a result of elimination of positions or unit inactivations may benefit from a Congressional benefits program implemented by the Army in August.

Priority for assignment to nearby units, continuation of Montgomery GI Bill benefits and entitlement to post exchange and limited commissary privileges for a period of two years are included in the program's base benefits.

Separation pay, early qualification for retired pay at age 60 and special separation pay are among the benefits offerings.

"If you are a member of the Selected Reserve in a troop program unit or participating in the Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) program who falls in this category, it is important that you be aware of the requirements for eligibility as well as possible benefits," said Lt. Col. John G. Hulet of the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve.

Hulet cautioned that this is not a voluntary program; Selected Reservists in a TPU or in the IMA program may not volunteer to receive these benefits. They apply only to units and positions affected by the drawdown.

In general, all eligible members of the Selected Reserve who have at least 12 months of continuous Selected Reserve service at the time of involuntary separation are entitled to the base benefits.

Reservists who were members of the Selected Reserve on October 23, 1992 do not have to satisfy the 12 month requirement to qualify for either the base or special separation benefits.

"Congress authorized these benefits to ensure that those Reservists who will no longer be able to serve in the Selected Reserve because of the drawdown are treated fairly, equitably, and with respect for their service to their country," said Hulet.

Every effort will be made to reassign soldiers to other units before considering them for involuntary separation from the Selected Reserve. For this reason, soldiers must accept an assignment to another unit, if offered, provided the unit is within reasonable commuting distance, defined as commuting distance within 50 miles or 90 minutes travel time.

"Priority placement is intended to provide as many Reservists as possible with the opportunity to continue their Reserve career despite unit inactivations," said Hulet. "This is the first program of transition assistance to be developed and approved for Reserve component members."

Reservists will not be entitled to transition benefits if dis-

Benefit	Less than 12 months consecutive service in SelRes**	Les
Montgomery G I Bill	No	
PX/Commissary	No	
Priority for Assignment	No	
Separation Pay	No	
15-year Retirement Eligibility	No	
Special Separation Pay	No	

* Qualifying Years of Service are years of qualifying
points were earned.

** Soldiers who have less than 12 months of conse
involuntary separation from the Selected Reserve are no

*** Soldiers are not eligible if they transfer to the Ret

By Maj. To

...efits

...hen they come for you...

Qualifying* Years of Service			
Less than 6	6 to 15	15 to 20	20 or more
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	No***	No***
No	Yes	No	No
No	No	Yes	No
No	No	No	Yes

...ing service for retired pay, in which at least 50 retirement

...nsecutive service in the Selected Reserve at the time of
...ifot authorized Selected Reserve transition benefits.
...Retired Reserve.

Tom Vance

charged or transferred from the Selected Reserve as a result of failure to accept another position in the Selected Reserve within a reasonable commuting distance.

Soldiers must accept a transfer even if the new position is in a different MOS requiring formal training. According to Hulet, Reservists should understand their benefits before voluntarily requesting reassignment to another unit or to the IRR.

If transferred to another unit in an over-strength status, Reservists cannot remain in an over-strength status for more than one year, at which time they must either be assigned to a valid unit position or be transferred from the Selected Reserve, according to the new policy.

Eligibility for separation pay, or early qualification for retired pay, or special separation pay is based on years of service which qualify for eligibility for retired pay at age 60 (a qualifying retirement year consists of at least 50 points documented on DARP Form 249, Chronological Statement of Retirement Points).

Continued exchange and limited commissary privileges for the service member and family members will last for two years beginning on the later of either the last day of service in the Selected Reserve or October 23, 1992.

Reservists may be eligible for separation pay if they have at least six but not more than 15 years of qualifying service. Service members may be eligible to qualify for a letter of eligibility for retired pay at age 60 if they have at least 15 but not more than 20 years of qualifying service and transfer to the Retired Reserve.

Transfer to the Retired Reserve with special separation pay is an option for those with at least 20 years of qualifying service.

Beginning in 1990, transition programs were implemented to assist soldiers who would be involuntarily separated from active duty due to the drawdown. On October 23, 1992, Congress passed the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993.

According to Hulet, a portion of that law provided transition benefits for members of the Selected Reserve affected by reorganization or inactivation.

"This transition program will help ease the disruption brought on as the result of the defense program designed to balance and shape the military forces of the future," said Hulet.

Soldiers should consult their chain of command for full details. Policies and procedures developed by the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve in accordance with Department of Defense and the Department of the Army guidance, are available at the unit level.

COBRA GOLD

Army Reserve and Royal Thai soldiers work together on medical assistance programs and civic action projects during Cobra Gold '93.

Story and Photos by SSgt. Keith D. Butler

At 4:30 a.m. the lights clicked on. The team of medical and engineering service members rolled out of their metal cots, folded their mosquito nets, grabbed chow and boarded what they kiddingly refer to as "circus buses." They loaded in the back of orange-striped shuttles and began a bouncy, two-hour trek over dirt back roads.

Over 1,400 Thai farmers, children and animals swelled into lines waiting for the arrival of the 32 soldiers, sailors and airmen. The team, assisted by the Royal Thai military, plunged into a 12-hour bustle of treating ailments ranging from headaches to intestinal infections.

"We've got an interesting mix of very anxious people from the medical and engineering fields who are jumping into a 'good samaritan' role," said Army Lt. Col. Robert M. Steadman, deputy commander of the U.S. Combined/Joint Civil Affairs Task Force headquartered at Tak. Steadman commands the 426th Civil Affairs Bn. at Upland, Calif.

"The Thai military support is excellent. They assess the areas we're needed most and help us get care to those people," he added.

Civil affairs units assist commanders and indigenous civilian officials in orchestrating relief efforts and reconstructing disaster areas during peace and wartime. In Cobra Gold '93, the civil affairs team conduced 12 medical civic action projects at remote sites throughout the Kingdom of Thailand.

"These villages are far away from the city," said Col. Somchai Klaiyaitong, CJCATF commander from the Royal Thailand Army. "The medical and engineering civic action projects help to bring medicine and construction know-how to

Checking for bacteria and minerals, Maj. John C. Lewis examines water from a village well in Thailand.

rural village. The MEDCAPs and ENCAPs demonstrate each nation's way of providing medical care and building."

For the first time during a Cobra Gold exercise, optometrists and a Navy optician technician rounded out the crew of medical personnel.

"We've been making 50 pairs of glasses a day," said Petty Officer 1st Class Edwin R. Greene, from Yorktown, Va. Eye prescriptions were filled on the spot. Greene ground lenses to eye doctors' specifications and popped the glass into frames provided by the Thais.

"Some of the villagers have had bad eyesight for years. They thought they would just have to live with it — instead now they can finally see," Greene said.

The villagers were examined by doctors and given medicines at a pharmacy set up in a wood-plank school.

"There's more than 300 different types of medicines there on the table — everything from aspirin to drugs for worming," said Capt. Lynne B. Westlake, a Reservist from the 322nd CA Bde., Fort DeRussy, Hawaii. The pharmacists filled more than 500 prescriptions in one day.

Around back, dentists yanked decayed teeth from more than 400 villagers. Physical therapists instructed some complaining of a variety of aches on how to alleviate pain.

"The physical therapist told them how to squat and use their legs for lifting," said Maj. John C. Lewis, a Reservist from the 364th CA Bn., Portland, Ore. "Most of the villagers are farmers who lead strenuous lives tilling their fields in temperatures averaging in the high 90's, low 100's during the year."

The CJCATF also treated animals, which are essential to the villagers' livelihood. Veterinarians Col. Thelton McCorcle, 478th CA Bn. from Miami, and Maj. George A. Jacoby, 445th CA Bn. from Oakland, Calif., examined and treated chickens, pigs, dogs, cats and livestock. They dispensed shots to curb rabies, distemper and worms.

The water, which is many times the spilling factor for disease, was checked by sanitation engineers, Lewis, and Maj. George Otte of the 351st CA Cmd., Mountain View, Calif., who used their civilian expertise to tackle hazards in the villagers' water supply .

They tested wells, nearby streams and cisterns – which Thai villagers use to catch rain water — for pesticide, bacteria and excessive minerals.

The cisterns are normally set against a building and catch rain dripping off the metal roofs. "Though drinking untreated rain water is not ideal, drinking water from the cisterns is even worse," said Otte. "We're testing the water for lead and zinc to prevent poisoning."

The civil affairs team joined with troops from the 84th Engineer Bn. out of Hawaii and Royal Thai military in constructing a 1,650-square-foot, brick community center. The center will be equipped with electricity and plumbing.

Six projects, including a new school, are being constructed.

"The whole thing is going to take about 17 days," said platoon sergeant SFC Ronald Harris, amid the bustle of drilling, sawing and pounding at the school site which will house 500 students. "The Thai military started before we arrived. Now we're on the plumbing. They do things differently, so we're getting a chance to learn and exchange information about building. The locals saw us working and are helping out, so we'll get done a heck of a lot faster now."

The cinder-block school is being wired for 220-volt electricity, instead of the U.S. standard, 110-volt, and topped off with a corrugated-tin roof.

Throughout their stay, the civil affairs team is living in spartan conditions. Their air conditioning is what little wind kicks up in temperatures that are hovering around 100 every day.

"We're not here for all of the 'cushies.' We're working long days, but no one seems to mind," said SFC Scott B. Olsen, medical NCO-in-charge from the 96th CA Bn., Fort Bragg, N.C. "We're drowned in patients, but we can all get a good night's sleep knowing we're making a difference out here." ★

Clockwise from top: A soldier cleans the wounded finger of a Thai village boy, while his mother braces him. A Thai soldier interprets during an eye examination. With mom looking on, a Thai soldier steadys a baby's head while an American doctor examines his ear.

Media on the Battlefield

By SFC David A. Castelveter

Standing in front of a group of civilian news reporters, the briefer says with little emotion, "This concludes the briefing. Are there any questions?"

Immediately, hands go up.

"Sir," asks one reporter, "were there casualties today?"

"Yes," says the briefer.

"How many?" she asks in follow-up.

"I can't comment on that," he replies.

Another correspondent asks, "Will you confirm that there were U.S. casualties, some caused by friendly fire?"

The briefer abruptly replies, "No."

"'No' that U.S. soldiers were killed by friendly fire or 'no' that you will not confirm the incident," barks a frustrated photographer glancing at his watch as a reminder that he is nearing his deadline.

"Next question," says the briefer. "Are there any other questions?"

"Answer the original question, sir," demands another reporter. "Are we killing our own soldiers?"

"No," he says. "We're pretty careful out there. Anything else?"

The media, believing the Army is attempting to manipulate them, slips away from the room with hopes of creating their own opportunities for a story nearer the battle area.

Combat escorts walk a tightrope between the media and the military. They set the stage for the success or failure of a reporter's interviews in the field.

Although slightly exaggerated, much of what just happened in this battlefield news briefing room has happened before, and the Army has realized it needs to change its style and its manner of working with the windows of the world – the news media.

After studying the battlefield needs of both the military and the civilian reporters, a new training program, "Media on the Battlefield" (MoB), signals the begining of a new era in military/media relationships.

Today, news is broadcast to the world instantaneously; often live from the battlefield. "That's why we have to do what we do right, the first time," says Maj. Joe McCaskill, of the MoB training program.

One of McCaskill's objectives is to ensure that military public affairs personnel work smarter at cooperating with the civilian media in wartime conditions.

"We have to get along with each other," he says. "We must take care of the media in a battlefield environment, and help them get the information they need to file their stories while not jeopardizing their lives, or the soldiers and civilians involved in conflict."

In a recent Joint Readiness Training Center exercise, the 354th Public Affairs Detachment from Oakdale, Pa., was "mobilized" to support a scenario where national and international media descend upon the notional country of "Cortina" to cover the "war."

Their job was to escort media and role-play civilian newspaper and TV reporters.

"It is difficult convincing the battlefield soldiers that these reporters are actual members of the working media," said 1st Lt. John Dowling of the 354th PAD. He laughed. "I won't win an Oscar for my performance here today, but like any good actor, I'm learning, and I'll be better prepared for tomorrow."

The PAD's escort mission was two-fold. Under combat conditions an escort must safeguard the interests of the military and facilitate a reporters access to the battlefield. This requires preparing reporters for the unexpected and preparing battlefield soldiers for ques-

tions from the reporters.

An escort must verify credentials, roster and brief the media, coordinate with field commanders, pass through perimeters guarded by armed and nervous soldiers, brief those to be interviewed, listen for and manage any operational security violations, safely return to the rear area, write an after action review and hope for the best.

Combat escorts walk a tightrope between the media and the military. They set the stage for the success or failure of the reporter's interviews in the field.

Away from the reporters, the escort casually briefs the soldiers about what is happening, why it is happening and what to expect — using role play techniques, and they learn that soldiers don't always want to talk to news reporters.

During the exercise reporters were scheduled for a 10-minute briefing by the task force commander. For whatever reason, he was unable to conduct the briefing and reporters became impatient and began interviewing soldiers. The media escorts were quick to react, gathering the reporters, reminding them of the ground rules, and set out for an interview with another senior officer.

Throughout the course of the training, escorts are thrown into last minute situations where planning is not always possible, such as not being given a password and being challenged at gunpoint by a sentry, while civilian media personnel impatiently watch the situation unfold.

"If I get killed I risk the lives of the media that I escort. I'm not going to let that happen," said escort, Staff Sgt. Richard Castelveter of the 354th PAD. He points to the many weapons now aimed at his group.

"If I slip up," says Castelveter, "the war is over for all of us."

Serious situations occur with only a moments notice. Media escorts are forced to make on-the-spot decisions, relying on training, past experience, gut feelings and "damn good judgement," added Dowling.

"The civilian media has a standing invitation to come out here and receive our training," said McCaskill. A civilian reporter, Leslie Kaufman, spent several days at the training center on assignment for the Atlantic Monthly. She admitted that MoB training is a good way of helping potential media escorts gain experience.

"Reporters need freedom to gather information away from Pentagon-type bureaucracy." McCaskill noted that escorts do not censor the media, but the military does have the right of security review.

Kaufman's words of advice for future media escorts: "Just use good common sense."

The 354th PAD is the fifth mobile public affairs detachment attending MoB training. A total of 15 public affairs detachments are scheduled for MoB training at Fort Chaffee and Fort Polk, La. this year. ★

SSgt. Steve Opet

SSgt. Richard Castelveter (l) and Pvt. Allen Vay role play civilian reporters in interview with Maj. Thomas Hayden.

Tips for Media Interviews

Advances in communications technology and the nature of low- and mid-intensity conflict mean that any soldier can be approached in combat by members of the news media. Leaders at all levels should train their subordinates so they know how to respond to questions from reporters, without detracting from the mission or violating operational security (OPSEC). These guidelines apply whenever soldiers come in contact with the news media:

Know the role and purpose of the American press. Reporters do a job vital to democracy by keeping the public, your friends and family, and other soldiers informed. Your interaction with the media can be a morale booster and actually enhance the mission.

Know to whom you are talking. Make sure the reporter is wearing a press badge issued through your chain-of-command or that he or she is accompanied by a representative from the Public Affairs Office.

Know who will hear you. What you say and how you say it can be in enemy hands within minutes. Your family – and the American public – will be influenced by what you say and how you say it. Confidence and upbeat attitudes impress the public and the enemy with your sense of resolve.

Know your rights. You may talk with the news media without fear of repercussion or punishment. You may also decline to talk, and you may end an interview at any time.

Know your limits. Stick to subjects within your own area of responsibility and personal knowledge. If you do not have the answer to a question, say so.

Don't jeopardize your life or your mission by trying to accommodate the media or protect them. They know and have assumed the risk of covering combat operations. Don't take chances just because the cameras are "rolling."

Don't detain unregistered or unescorted media representatives yourself. Instead, refer them to the PAO and report them to your supervisor.

Don't violate OPSEC by talking about your unit's supply and strength levels, losses and tactical plans. Do not provide the enemy with propaganda material by grumbling and thoughtless complaining.

Don't take time out for an interview when it will interfere with the mission. Don't answer inappropriate questions, and don't hesitate to ask that the tape recorder or camera be turned off when you feel it necessary.

Don't answer questions above your level. Don't speculate, repeat rumors, or discuss information about casualties. Don't say or do anything that would violate operational security and aid the enemy.

CIOR:

Where champions meet!

The British Army women's team splashes out of a water obstacle.

Reservists from NATO nations meet to compete in strenuous military events.

Photos by SSgt. Dave Zerbe
Story by 1st Lt. Allison Read

Quantico Marine Base is well known as a Marine training center, but recently the Virginia post hosted some of the the best reserve officers the world has to offer. The occasion was the 46th annual congress of the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR) held August 1-6, 1993.

More than 1,000 attendees from the NATO countries of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States participated in a variety of business sessions, military competitions and social activities.

Competitors from ten countries participated in a variety of events, including weapons marksmanship, military orienteering, land and water obstacles, and first aid skills.

Representing the United States Army Reserve on the American team was Capt. Robert R. Thompson, team captain and head coach; Master Sgt. Harvey Riner, coach; Master Sgt. Clarence Russell, coach; Lt. John Bellamy, athletic trainer; 2nd Lt. James Benning, Capt. Clai Gardner, 1st Lt. Alex Hall, 1st Lt. Molly Trittle, Capt. Brenda Jordan, Capt. Becky Upton and 2nd Lt. Kimberly Moros. The United States earned several first, second and third place awards.

Choosing the members of the U.S. team during the tryouts held at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, was no easy task. "Forty eight potential competitors from the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps reported in June," said Russell. "They were put through all phases of training, and based on their scores, times and peer evaluations, we selected our team."

Comprised of two female teams, six male teams, two female alternates and two male alternates, the teams were a "group of champs," said Russell.

"We look for the right image during the

Left, British Army reservists hope for a hit at the grenade-toss. Above, warrant officer cadets from the United Kingdom use teamwork to conquer a tough obstacle. Right, U.S. team members canoe their way to an orienteering checkpoint.

selection process," said Thompson. "We want positive team players; people who want to improve and grow both personally and professionally. Then we look at physical performance."

"It's more than just an athletic competition," added Russell. "The competitors are also ambassadors representing our country."

This year's 28-member team has 18 new members, including eight women. "The team came together quickly, and the old-timers acted as mentors for the new members," noted Thompson.

"Having women on the team made the training better," said Russell. "They were very focused, and they really supported each other. The men picked this up and trained better as a result."

According to Thompson, the focus of the training is on officer professional development. "We stress peak-performance skills and using goal setting in a military environment. We promote skills that enhance our competitors' careers as reserve officers."

Team member Ist. Lt. Alex Hall agreed. "I've learned about small unit leadership and how to work with other NATO officers," said Hall, who competed at the CIOR in Canada in 1990. "I'll go back to my unit with orienteering skills, a knowledge of the finer points of marksmanship and the equivalent of master fitness training."

"This week at CIOR has been almost like visiting a foreign country," added Hall. "I've learned a lot about other cultures."

Mental discipline is another learned skill.

"I've never been on a team that put so much focus on mental training," said Capt. Brenda Jordan, who transferred from active duty to the Individual Ready Reserve last year. "We mentally visualized ourselves successfully completing the events twice as often

Capt. Ken Grimes, USMCR, uses brute strength to escape the "bear pit."

as we physically completed them," she said.

The team remained at Fort Sam Houston for the two months leading up to CIOR. A typical day started at 7 a.m. with a half-day of orienteering and a half-day on the rifle or pistol ranges. Other days included workouts, running and swimming interval training and practice on the land and water obstacle courses.

"The workouts were very strenuous," said Upton. "But our coaches said every interval we ran was a deposit in the bank that we could draw on. During every interval I kept thinking 'this will help me make the team'."

Upton advises those interested in trying out for the U.S. team to develop a training schedule, and do the right things right.

"Do interval work on the track and in the pool, run long distances for endurance, do weight lifting for upper body strength, practice marksmanship and go to civilian orienteering meets to polish your map reading skills," Upton said.

"The cream of the crop comes to CIOR," said Hall. "I've met some of the best officers in the reserves. It's exciting. That's why I keep coming back."

CIOR represents 800,000 military reserve officers from 14 nations. CIOR and its associate organization, CIOMR – which represents medical reserve officers – are private, non-profit, non-political organizations that support NATO. CIOMR conducts a program of medical, professional and scientific papers, which cover a variety of medical, dental and veterinary activity in support of NATO.

Soldiers interested in competing in next year's CIOR in Belgium should contact Lt.Col. Joe Nealon at (703) 696-6204. ★

IN REVIEW

Band of Brothers, by Stephen E. Ambrose. Simon and Schuster. 335pp. $13.00

Ambrose, Eisenhower's biographer, recalls the 1,095 day World War II history of a rifle company of the 101st Airborne Division. Largely through the memories of members, the story depicts the company from its July 1942 activation at Camp Toccoa, Ga., until the 101st cased its colors in November, 1945.

In those thousand days, the company trained, deployed, jumped on D-day and in *Market Garden*, fought again in the Battle of the Bulge and in the Ruhr. It ended its wartime exploits by capturing (and plundering) Hitler's retreat at Berchtesgaden.

A key element of the tale is the role of leadership in forging the unit and the skills of its men. Its first CO, for instance, is a martinet, hated by all. But his brutal training methods later pay off. The company then has good luck: the unloved CO is shuffled to a staff job before the unit fights. Effective, inspirational leaders take the company into combat.

Also key is the treatment of how cohesion, morale, and other intangibles induce men to stand together in harm's way, and fight. AEH.

International Military and Defense Encyclopedia, edited by Trevor Dupuy. Brassey's/Macmillan, 1993. 6 vols, 3132p. $1,250.00. A comprehensive, high-quality, reference source covering 800 military and defense topics ranging from aerial refueling to Marshall Zhukov. Includes 600 illustrations, charts, graphs and photos.

Korea – The First War We Lost, by Bevin Alexander. Hippocrene Books, 1993. 565p. $16.95 pb. A well-researched and highly readable interpretation of the Korean War. Newly revised.

Forgotten Warriors – Combat Art from Vietnam, by Dennis L. Noble. Praeger Publishers, 1992. 198p. $29.95. A collection of combat art and interesting narrative that conveys a compelling portrait of the Vietnam War.

Talisman – A Collection of Nose Art, by John M. and Donna Campbell. Shiffer Publishing, 1992. 255p. $49.95. An amusing historical collection of aircraft nose art from the aircraft of World War II and Korea.

Fatal Victories, by William Weir. Archon Books, 1993. 270p, $29.50. A discussion of 14 victories: from Hannibal's triumph at Cannae to Constantinople, Chicamauga Creek, Pearl Harbor and Vietnam, that ultimately cost the victor the war.

For Country, Cause & Leader, edited by Stephen W. Sears. Ticknor & Fields, 1993. 362p. $25.00. A lively, first-hand view of the Civil War through the eyes of Charles B. Haydon.

Desperate Venture, by Norman Gelb. William Morrow & Co., 1992. 360p. $25.00. A riveting account of Operation Torch, the Allied invasion of North Africa.

The Army of Tennessee, by Stanley F. Horn. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1993. 500p. $17.95. First paperback release of Horn's 1941 history of the valorous, tragic story of the Army of Tennessee

The Atlas of World Political Flashpoints, by Ewan Anderson. Facts On File, 1993. 80 maps, 240p. $40.00. An interesting reference atlas of more than 75 world geopolitical flashpoints, from Bab el Mandeb to the Wakhan Panhandle.

AT EASE

A LESSON FROM HISTORY

SCENE: Somewhere north of Richmond.
DATE: May 1864
SCENARIO: Robert E. Lee counseling A.P. Hill, whose corps has just blown away an opportunity to give a significant defeat to a portion of the Union army. Hill is furious that key subordinates have not followed orders or have failed to synchronize the attack. Hill wants to fire them all.
STORY: Lee calms him and says: "General Hill, these men are not professional soldiers. But they are patriots, and they are doing their best. We cannot always make our subordinates be the sort of men we want them to be. Instead, we must use their talents as best we can, realizing that we have no one else available to us now."

DOUGH BOY

A number of versions are given to the derivation of the expression "Dough boy" as meaning "Infantryman."

1. In "olden times", infantrymen used to clean their white trimmings with pipe-clay. If caught in the rain, the whiting would run, forming a kind of dough – hence the sobriquet "dough boy."

2. From "Adobe" (mud), then "Dobie" – the idea being Infantrymen are the soldiers who have to march in the mud; hence the expressions used in the 1860's and early 1870's in referring to infantrymen as "Dobie crushers," "Dobie makers," and "Mud crushers."

3. The tramp of Infantry marching in mud sounds as if their shoes were being worked and pressed in dough.

4. However, some Infantrymen thought they are called "Dough boys" because they were always "kneaded" (needed), our because they were the "flower" (flour) of the Army!

FOLDING THE AMERICAN FLAG

A distinctive American custom is that of folding the national flag into a triangular shape—stars showing—when it is lowered and taken off the staff.

The shape is supposed to represent the cocked hat of the American Revolution. The British and French have no prescribed ways of folding their flags.

PEOPLE

New York's "Colonel Clockmaster"

Every minute of every day thousands of New Yorkers look down at their wristwatches. Thanks to the Big Apple's official clockmaster,however, New Yorkers can now look skyward for the time.

Col. Marvin Schneider, a chaplain with the 77th U.S. Army Reserve Command and a supervisor in the New York City office of human resources, ensures that the city's huge public clocks don't miss a tick.

Schneider makes repairs to city clock.

Annoyed that the old New York Life building's clock was not working, Schneider volunteered to fix it. The city told him he needed a million dollars of insurance. For "old times sake," New York Life issued him a million dollar policy and Schneider went to work.

Formally recognized as New York's first official clockmaster since the 1800's, Schneider is responsible for clocks on City Hall, Brooklyn and Staten Island Borough Hall, the Harlem Courthouse and others.

"I really enjoy the challenge of repairing these remnants of history," said Schneider. "I enjoy seeing people look up and run when the clock strikes nine."

Shotgunner sets new world record

Competing as a member of the U.S. shotgun team, **SSgt. Dean Clark** captured the title of skeet world champion and earned a gold medal at the Barcelona Olympic shooting ranges.

Clark missed only one target in his first round and hit the rest, posting a new world record 124/125. His perfect 25/25 in the final round and aggregate world record won the United States an important country quota slot in the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, Ga.

Skeet champ Clark

Clark holds six world records, 14 national records and wears the International Distinguished Shooter badge.

Skeet shooters fire on single or multiple targets released at short ranges from towers. Trap shooters fire at single targets released from a bunker at longer range.

"Quick reflexes, fast and accurate fire and instinctive shooting are directly transferable combat skills," says Clark.

Going nose-to-nose with a three-star

Christopher Stevens, five-month-old son of **Spec. Lisa Stevens**, was not in awe of Fifth Army commanding general **Lt. Gen. Neal T. Jaco's** rank, but seemed to appreciate his nose. The snooty affair took place at the Fifth U.S. Army Organization Day in San Antonio, Texas.

And baby makes three

Spec. Stevens serves in the 344th Maintenance Company in Bogalusa, La.

In honor of the 14th Quartermaster

SFC (Ret) Julius Falcone, of the Greensburg, Pa. Veterans of Foreign Wars, takes a moment to reflect, prior to playing Taps at the second anniversary memorial service in Greensburg, conduced for the 13 soldiers of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment who died in a Scud missile attack in Saudi Arabia.

A moment of reflection

Boots

From the times of the earliest Roman legionnaire crossing the rugged Alps to the U.S. infantryman trodding the fiery deserts of Saudi Arabia, protecting a soldier's feet is a major challenge for an army commander.

Story by Capt. Troy Garrett

Our modern Army faces worldwide contingency missions that force us to be prepared to fight and win in all climates and terrain. No one type of boot can protect soldiers in all environments.

Foot injuries accounted for a high percentage of casualties in the Buna and Aleutians campaigns of World War II, on the Russian front, and later during the Korean War. Luckily, advances in technology, improvements in textiles, and the development of synthetic materials have improved our military footwear.

The military divides the world into seven climatic categories based on solar radiation, relative humidity, moisture and temperature range criteria.

The climatic category and a region's predominant type of terrain influence boot development. A boot designed for hot-wet environments will not adequately protect a soldier's foot in a desert environment, where high solar radiation and fine sand can enter the boot's side drain holes.

Conversely, the same hot-weather boot cannot be expected to protect a foot in a wet environment at temperatures of 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Adding insulation would make it too hot for use in a tropical environment. Boots must be designed for use in specific environments and for particular operational requirements.

Developing boots, socks or sock systems (two or more socks worn together) factor in some basic tenets of mission, technology and common sense.

The overall goal of any boot-sock system must be to adequately protect a soldier's feet from the environment he or she operates in.

The system must be simple, durable, and require little maintenance or logistic support; keep feet dry and as warm or cool as possible; and keep boot-foot friction to a minimum (critical to the fighting

effectiveness and health of a soldier).

When a sock system is used, the size of the socks should not force a soldier to wear one size boot in the summer and a larger size in winter.

The Army's current family of boots includes:

The **Standard Black Leather Combat Boot**, made of leather, and treated for mildew and water resistance. It weighs 4.1 pounds, incorporates a speed-lace system, a padded collar and a one-piece sole and heel molded directly into the upper. The boot is the mainstay of today's force and is issued to all initial-entry soldiers.

The **Hot-weather Boot,** known to most as the "jungle boot," is the Army's primary boot for high humidity and wet environments. It is made of moisture-resistant nylon and leather, with two drainage outlets. The sole is a "Panama" design that makes it easy to clear mud from the cleats. A metal plate in the sole protects the foot from possible penetration. In 1990, the color was changed from green to black nylon to make it more acceptable for garrison wear. The boot weighs 3.3 pounds and is still a candidate for improvements.

The jungle boot was ineffective in the desert since the metal plate transfers heat to the bottom of the foot and the drainage holes allow sand to enter.

The **Improved Desert Boot,** with moisture-resistant leather and a textured nylon upper, has a softer rubber sole to reduce shock caused by small rocks and gravel prevalent in the desert. A sealed foam thermal barrier in the sole prevents heat transfer, and the drainage holes were eliminated.

The desert boot weighs 2.7 pounds, and is a welcome newcomer to the family of Army footwear.

Vapor Barrier Boots play an important role in the Army. Both the black and white versions - often called "Mickey Mouse" and "VB" boots - protect soldiers in the world's coldest climates. The black boot is designed for temperatures ranging from 0 to 25 degrees Fahrenheit, while the white boot provides foot comfort down to -60 degrees.

The **Intermediate Cold-Wet Boot** (ICWB) fills the gap between the standard combat boot and the vapor barrier boots. Designed as a march boot for cold and wet environments, it provides

If the shoe fits, wear a: 1) White vapor barrier boot, 2) Black vapor barrier boot, 3) Desert boot, 4) Intermediate cold/wet boot, 5) Plastic shell mountain ski boot, 6) Mountain ski boot, 7) Hot weather boot (left) and improved hot weather boot, 8) Standard combat boot, or 9) Improved white vapor barrier boot.

foot protection in temperatures ranging from 30 to -10 degrees Fahrenheit. The ICWB is a fully-lined and insulated all-leather boot, with a "Goretex" liner that keeps out water and moisture while allowing perspiration to escape. The boot uses a "Vibram" slip-resistant sole for traction on snow and ice, and weighs 4.5 pounds.

The **Mountain Ski Boot** is seldom seen except in mountain units or those in Alaska. It is the Army's primary climbing boot, and is also used for ski and snowshoe operations. The boot weighs 4.7 pounds and is made of a water-resistant leather upper with a glove-type leather liner. It has a removable felt insole for insulation and a rubber sole with binding attachments for skis. The mountain ski boot provides protection down to 10 degrees Fahrenheit.

Future Improvements

Boot development is a dynamic process that responds to the needs of the field as technology improves.

The Infantry School is looking to make the hot-weather boot more comfortable. Changes include the addition of a larger rolled comfort collar, a wider leather support band for increased ankle support, a softer sole compound for more comfortable marching, and a special liner to pull away perspiration and moisture. A Kevlar-resin mesh will replace the steel plate for more spike protection.

The JFK Special Warfare Center and School has identified a **Plastic-shell Mountain Ski Boot** to use with the snow and ice traversing equipment (SITE) system. Much like a typical ski boot, it will be used with skis and snowshoes. The boot has a flexible cuff for limited marching and a synthetic thermal plastic shell insert.

An **Improved White Vapor Barrier** boot also was developed as part of the SITE program. The boot has new synthetic insulators and an injection-molded sole for lighter weight and better traction.

The Infantry School is evaluating different **Socks and Sock Systems** for wear with boots currently in the inventory.

The development and fielding of high quality combat footwear is a top priority for the Army. Although the current family of boots provides our soldiers with the best foot protection available in the world today, the Army's research and development community is constantly striving to improve that protection.

By applying new technology and improvements to its boots, the Army will meet the challenges and keep its soldiers mobile for their diverse missions well into the 21st Century. ★

Capt. Troy W. Garrett is assigned to the Clothing and Equipment Branch of the Directorate of Combat Developments at the Infantry School.

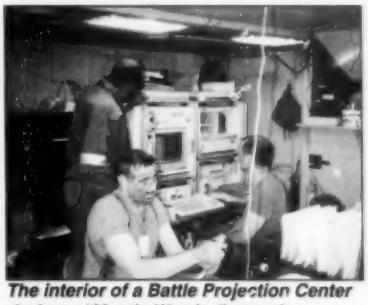
Simulations: A new way to train

By Maj. Mike Howard

If the terms "normal trigger manipulation," "virtual seamless battlefield," and "maneuver animation" make sense, then you are involved in the Army Reserve's newest way to train its soldiers.

Environmental issues, base closings, rising fuel costs and ammunition prices are forcing Army planners to find improved ways to train, and the availability of high-tech training simulators is easing that burden.

The Army Reserve is working with the Simulation, Training Devices and Instrumentation Command (STRICOM) and other agencies to develop training aids, devices, simulators and simulation devices (TADDS) for the USAR.



The interior of a Battle Projection Center during a "Mystic Warrior" exercise.

Although every training device isn't necessarily cheaper than the "real thing" initially, the real test is the "battlefield return on investment."

After receiving high praise from General Colin Powell, a young captain who led a tank company in Desert Storm replied "Sir, we've fought this battle five times before. We fought it in BCTP, (Battle Command Training Program) through simulations, and at the National Training Center."

His training is the same high quality, realistic, and challenging training the combat structure of the USAR receives today.

Combat support and combat service support units are also benefiting from the latest family of simulation devices being fielded to the USAR Battle Projection Centers (BPC). The 75th Division is up and running. The 87th is coming on-line and the 78th, 85th and 91st are right on their tails. These BPCs will have an ample supply of computers, workstations, and graphics packages couples with Brigade Battle Simulation and Combat Service Support software. Communications packages can net the BPCs together for larger exercises. Although the systems do have limitations, they promise to provide challenges for combat support and combat service support soldiers.

Training device success stories arrive at OCAR daily, and include the truck driver trainer. When a driver gets into the simulator, the sim operator can throw 85 miles of rain, sleet, snow, and gloom of night at the driver—road conditions not often encountered. Fuel is not a problem either—the "trucks" can run 24 hours a day and wear out several operators.

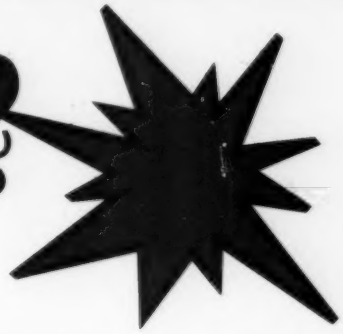
New devices are on the way to the Army Reserve. Developers are working on a vessel bridge simulator, a crane simulator and an engagement skills trainer.

The Conduct of Fire Trainer is in the 177th Infantry Brigade now, and will appear in the 84th Division and the 157th Infantry Brigade in 1994 and 1995.

Look out video games—the Army Reserve's new simulators are providing marksmanship and combat realism that games can't touch. ★

Break a leg?

If you're injured on duty, you might qualify for incapacitation pay.



1 What is incapacitation pay?

Incapacitation pay is a type of "workmen's compensation" for reservists who become disabled by incurring or aggravating an injury, illness, or disease while in a duty or travel status. In order to receive incapacitation pay, a military physician (or civilian doctor approved by the military) must state that the soldier is unable to perform his or her military duty or civilian job. The amount of compensation is limited to the soldier's full monthly pay and allowances for that pay grade and years of service. Any income earned during the incapacitation pay claim period is subtracted from the pay and allowances. The net amount (what's left over) is the incapacitation pay.

2 Can I be forced to use my civilian sick leave?

No. Soldiers may not be compelled to use their sick leave or vacation time in place of receipt of incapacitation pay. Soldiers who elect not to use their sick or vacation leave may be entitled to incapacitation pay providing they meet all other criteria established by law.

3 I used my vacation/sick leave when I was injured during active duty. Can I get reimbursed for my leave?

No. The military will not reimburse soldiers for sick or vacation leave used. The income generated from that leave is considered "income earned from non-military sources." Soldiers may still file for incapacitation pay, but the non-military income (e.g. vacation/sick leave) will be deducted from the incapacitation pay.

4 Can I still attend drills if I receive incapacitation pay?

Sometimes. If a soldier is receiving incapacitation pay because of the inability to perform military duty, then he or she can not attend drills, or any type of inactive duty training. In some instances, a soldier may attend drills if the physician has determined that the soldier is fit for military duty, but due to the nature of the injury can't perform civilian duties. For example, a soldier with a foot injury may not be able to work as a civilian mail carrier, but may be able to work as an administrative specialist.

5 Do I still get retirement points if I miss drill due to incapacitation?

Retirement points will not be awarded for drill participation during periods of absence due to incapacitation. Soldiers should complete correspondence courses in order to obtain enough points to earn the 50 point minimum for a "good year."

6 My insurance agency gave me money because I was injured. Will I still receive incap pay?

Yes. Incapacitation pay is based on the amount of income from all sources, including insurance settlements, subtracted from military pay and allowances. You will receive incap pay if the other income does not exceed the military pay.

7 What regulations cover incap pay?

Department of Defense Directive No. 1241.1 December 1992 (Reserve Component Incapacitation Benefits) and AR 135-381 (Incapacitation of Reserve Soldiers - Update 22), are the regulations that cover incapacitation pay. Additionally, Department of the Army Message 172120Z June 1992 contains information on incapacitation pay.

8 What documents do I need to file?

You need to file four documents:

a. An approved favorable LOD (DD Form 261 or DA Form 2173). The unit commander will review the circumstances of the injury or illness and determine whether a formal or informal LOD is required (Refer to AR 600-8-1, Army Casualty and Memorial Affairs and Line of Duty Investigations). The medical treatment facility may also initiate LODs. However, a finding of "in line of duty" alone does not provide automatic entitlement to incapacitation pay. Entitlement to incapacitation pay depends on whether the injury, illness, or disease was incurred or aggravated as a proximate result of military duty performance. The soldier also must meet other requirements listed in accordance with the regulations listed in question 7 above.

b. A physician's statement indicating the fitness for duty for civilian and military employment. This statement should have the inclusive dates of the incapacitation, and if possible, a date of return to military/civilian duties. Any medical profiles and supporting documents also should be submitted.

c. If employed-statements from the employer showing any income earned or lost for the period covering the incapacitation pay request; if unemployed or a student-the last Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 1040 or statement from the school indicating enrollment; if self employed-IRS Form 1040 with Schedule C. NOTE: Income from all sources must be disclosed.

d. A Soldier's Claim Form indicating that the soldier is making a claim against the federal government and waives benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs. The soldier also must sign a Privacy Act statement.

9 I was injured, but the LOD was lost. Can I still file for incapacitation pay?

Yes. A line of duty (LOD) can be generated by the current unit commander or medical treatment facility (MTF). Once the LOD is approved by the supporting Casualty Area Command, the soldier can file for incapaciation pay. If a formal LOD is required, an interim LOD on DA Form 2173 can be submitted with the incapacitation pay claim. However, if the findings of the formal are "not in line of duty," incapacitation pay will terminate, and in some cases, previous incapacitation payments will be recouped.

10 How long does it take to get the first incap payment?

Our goal for payment is 30-45 days after the claim has been sent to Finance and Accounting Office.

There is no automatic entitlement to incapacitation pay. Each case is judged on a case-by-case basis and is based on the soldier's inability to reasonable perform normal military duties or demonstrated loss of nonmilitary income. Incapacitation pay is paid only during periods of disability or demonstrated loss of earned income as a result of the disability. Incapacitation payments are authorized for 6 months unless an approval for an extension is granted by the Secretary of the Army (SA). These extensions are granted only to those cases detemined to be in the interest of fairness and equity. For more information, see your unit administrator. Non-unit members should contact the AR-PERCEN surgeon's office at (314) 538-2930. ★

By Maj. Edna Cummings

Army Shorts

CONNELLY AWARD WINNERS

Winners and runners-up for the 1993 Philip A. Connelly awards were recognized during the International Food Service Executives Association conference in August in Maui, Hawaii.

The Army Reserve winner for the Army Reserve Field Kitchen category (feeding in field operations) was Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 412th Engineer Command, Vicksburg, Miss. Runner-up was the 82nd Field Hospital, Omaha, Neb.

The competition was multi-level, starting at battalion/brigade levels. The Department of the Army evaluated all MACOM finalist submissions between April and June and announced the winners in mid-June. Winners received scholarships to the Culinary Institute of American and Johnson and Wales University. Trophy bowls and plaques were awarded at the ceremony. Certificates of achievement were awarded during various levels of the competition.

The award was established in 1968 to recognize excellence in Army food service.

MILITARY HISTORY WRITING CONTEST

The U.S. Army Center of Military History has announced the Army's 1993 Military History Writing Contest. Winners receive cash awards and DA certificates of achievement.

Rules for the contest are as follows:

- Contest entrants must have attended officer advanced courses or the Sergeants Major Academy during calendar years 1992 or 1993, or have been enrolled through correspondence studies.

- Essays should develop a limited historical theme related to the Army. Suggested topic areas are: Analysis of World War II or Korean War battles and campaigns; The Black experience during the Civil War, Korea, Vietnam, etc.; Fighting outnumbered and winning; Light infantry, airborne, armor, artillery or other forces; Logistics, leadership training, unit cohesion, or stress in combat; Desert operations.

- Entries must be postmarked by midnight 31 December 1993 to the U.S. Army Center of Military History, Attn: DAMH-FI (Writing Contest/Mr. Arthur), 1099 14th Street N.W., Washington, DC 20005-3402. Submit two copies (typed, double-spaced), of any previously unpublished manuscript. Include your social security number, Sergeants Major Academy or advance course title, course number, and a forwarding address. Entries which exceed the maximum length (3,500 words, 14 pages) will not be judged. Footnotes and end notes are required but they are not included in the length. Submit graphics, illustrations or photographs as if the article were to be published.

-Papers will be judged by a panel of military historians on historical accuracy, originality, style, and relevance to current Army issues.

- First Prize is $500 and publication in ARMY HISTORY; Second Prize is $250; Third $100, or as the judges direct. For additional information concerning the contest, contact Mr. Billy Arthur, (202) 504-5368.

WILLIE & JOE

Bill Mauldin achieved international fame as the youngest person ever to win a Pulitzer Prize with his famous World War II editorial cartoons. Though Willie and Joe were soldiers, service members of all branches could see themselves in their cartoons. Now 50 years after Mauldin brought Willie and Joe to the pages of the Stars and Stripes newspaper, they speak again to a new generation.

ROA EXHIBITS OPEN AT NO CHARGE

The Reserve Officers Association will hold its annual mid-winter conference and exposition at the Washington Hilton and Towers Hotel from January 24 -27, 1994.

Army Reservists are encouraged to visit the ARPERCEN booth to verify their points or check their official records.

There is no cost to visit the exhibit hall where all displays and exhibits are located.

PX FLYERS MAILED ON REQUEST

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service will mail free sales flyers to Army Reserve members and military retirees living in the United States, at their request. The flyers announce major exchange sales events.

Army Reserve and retiree customers who would like to be on the AAFES mailing list may call Ms. Becky Bleeker at (214) 312-2960, fax (214) 312-3016, or write: AAFES, Attn: MK-V/S (Becky Bleeker), P.O. Box 660202, Dallas, Texas 75266-0202.

USAR STRENGTH

IRR - 439,729

Selected Reserve
AGR - 12,602
IMA - 13,087
TPU - 251,452

Total: 716,870

"Who is it?"

Army Shorts

RANGER MEMORIAL

The Secretary of the Army approved a plan to build a memorial dedicated to U.S. Army Rangers near Infantry Hall on Fort Benning's main post.

The memorial will be shaped like a spearhead, to symbolize the strike operations conducted by the Rangers. Prominent in the design is a commando knife, a Ranger Tab archway, and individual association monuments for the different Ranger veteran groups.

The memorial is being built with private funds and is expected to be completed in 1994.

RESERVE OFFICER EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Ten Army Reserve officers are participating in the Office of the Secretary of Defense reserve officer exchange program. Four officers are training in the United Kingdom and six are training in the Federal Republic of Germany.

During their two week tour the officers will be integrated into the British Army and German reserve units and will participate in field exercises.

Exchange programs are open to soldiers of all ranks. Soldiers interested in applying for next year's programs should request an application packet from Headquarters, USARC, Attn: AFRC-OPT-S (Mr. Hinkle), 3800 N. Camp Creek Parkway SW, Atlanta, GA, 30331-5099.

BATTLEFIELD WISDOM PAMPHLET

A new pamphlet from the Army's Training and Doctrine Command samples the leadership and doctrinal insight from battlefield commanders of Operations Just Cause (Panama) and Desert Storm (the Persian Gulf),

Titled "Leadership and Command on the Battlefield: Battalion and Company," the 76-page TRADOC Pamphlet No. 525-100-2 is the third in a series of five dealing with various aspects of warfare.

Each pamphlet in the series will be distributed to every Army major installation and training center. Authorized requesters may order individual copies of the published pamphlets from the Commander, Fort Monroe, Attention: ATZG-BO-PS, Fort Monroe, VA 23651-5000.

VA DISTRIBUTES WORLD WAR I MEDAL

The nation is mustering its World War I veterans one last time to honor them with a special medal commemorating their wartime service on the 75th anniversary of the armistice that ended "the war to end all wars."

The medal is intended for every living U.S. veteran of World War I, a population estimated by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) at between 30,000 and 40,000.

Designed by the U.S. Army Institute of Heraldry, the medal is being presented to veterans under the auspices of the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs.

Secretary of Veterans Affairs Jesse Brown said, "It is fitting that we honor these World War I veterans whose service and sacrifice had such a profound effect on world history. But it is particularly fitting that we can extend this special honor on the 75th anniversary marking the end of that war."

The first medals will be presented during the annual convention of the Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A. The VA will then distribute the medal to veterans or their representatives beginning September 1. Officials hope to have the bulk of the medals distributed by Veterans Day, Nov. 11, 1993, the 75th anniversary of the Armistice that ended World War I.

To receive the medal, World War I veterans or their representatives should obtain an application from the nearest VA Regional Office or call toll-free 1-800-827-1000.

MILITARY TECHNICIAN SUPPORT OFFICE OPENS IN ST. LOUIS

A Military Technician Support Office (MTSO) was established at the Full Time Support Management Center in St. Louis in May.

The MTSO is the centralized office to service technicians and articulate their concerns. A staff of three military technicians are on duty to answer questions and direct inquiries from technicians in the field.

The MTSO has established an electronic bulletin board through the Center Level Application System (CLAS) software, to provide basic job vacancy information.

Other current initiatives include identifying personnel information from existing databases, publishing news articles, establishing staff liaison points of contact, and advising on policy recommendations that affect USAR technicians.

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY CITED FOR SHOPLIFTING

Acting Secretary of the Army John Shannon was cited for allegedly shoplifting women's clothing from the Fort Myer, Va. post exchange.

Gen. Gordon Sullivan, Army chief of staff, will serve as acting Secretary until Shannon returns or a nominee is confirmed. Shannon was placed on administrative leave at his request.

Shannon, a retired Army colonel with PX privileges, was stopped for allegedly shoplifting a $30 woman's blouse and skirt. He is scheduled to stand trial in late October.

FOOD-BORNE ILLNESS KILLS ONE

Forty-nine soldiers from Co. C, 397th Engineer Battalion, Chippewa Falls, Wis. were stricken with food poisoning during annual training at Fort McCoy this past June.

Their symptoms included vomiting, severe diarrhea, dehydration and dizziness.

Fourteen soldiers were evacuated to area hospitals for further treatment, and during treatment one soldier suffered a heart attack and died.

Ham, stored improperly after cooking, was determined to be the source of the contamination.

GORE PROPOSES NEW LIMITS TO RESERVE PAY

A report issued by Vice President Gore proposes limiting compensation of federal employees on reserve duty to the greater of either their civilian or reserve duty compensation or allowing reservists to take annual leave.

His National Performance Review also proposes to limit the Base Allowance for Quarters (BAQ) only to reservists who actually bring their dependents on short term duty assignments where quarters are not provided to dependents.

These recommendations will reportedly save $900 million, but according to an administration spokesman "are not etched in stone at this point."

Torpedo room troubadours

The 301st Army Reserve 200th Division band plays the USS John C. Calhoun, a nuclear ballistic missile submarine. The band performed for the sub's deactivation ceremony at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Department of the Army
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